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Marketing Activities

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SEEDS OF VICTORY

. By Jim Roe

This spring bearded Soviet farmers will pour Corn Belt grown timothy, clover, and alfalfa seed into the boxes on their grain drills -- perhaps to plant it in cold Siberian land that never before felt the keen bite of a plow. California-produced seed of carrot, beet, and cauliflower will be carefully covered with British soil. Bags of these and many other U. S.-produced vegetable and field seeds are even now being stowed away in the holds of sea-stained merchant ships -- each shipment dispersed among many ships of the convoy, to help insure safe arrival of most of the seed. Sky freighters have rushed shipments to Brazil, India, Africa, and other far-flung points, when planting seasons have not respected the time schedules of surface-ship convoys. The United States, which once imported many such seeds, is now producing all her own -- and helping to seed the rest of the Allied world, too.

At the same time, many of us here at home have become alarmed over the high prices of alfalfa seed. We've grumbled when clover seed was hard to find in some localities, and alsike was almost unobtainable. We've had some doubts as to whether we should be shipping seed to the rest of the world, when we've had to scratch around to find enough seed to plant the increased acreages called for by our production goals.

Helping Allies Help Themselves

But let's ask ourselves one question. With food shortages developing here at home, what is the best way to cut down the quantity of food we ship abroad and still keep our Allies in the fight? Right you are -- seeds are the answer. We must, more and more, help people abroad to help themselves by growing their own crops. Food supplies are too short in Great Britain and Russia to allow crops to go to seed; so seed must come from the more peaceful and fertile acres of the United States.

It's sound shipping sense, too, for us to send seeds. Fresh vegetables are desperately needed at the fighting fronts, but they are bulky and perishable. So they usually reach the fighting men in canned or dried form, and then only in small amounts. A single pint jar, on the other hand, can carry enough seed of the hardy, quick-growing rutabaga to produce 500 bushels of the fresh vegetable! A bushel bag of timothy seed will plant 4 to 6 acres, and produce good livestock feed on most any soil in the world! It takes but 2 ounces of tomato seed to grow plants enough to set an acre of ground, and produce perhaps 10 tons of vitamin-filled fruit!

For most crops, we're able to ship seeds abroad and still have an adequate supply left for our own use. The one exception is the group of legume crops: our production was low in 1942, and foreign demand for these is especially large. Commercial fertilizers are rare in countries

near the fronts, and even if our supplies were ample, shipments of fertilizer would occupy too much cargo space. Legume seeds, therefore, are needed to plant crops which will maintain and build fertility.

Russia needs large quantities of northern-grown alfalfa seed -- more than we will be able to send her. Last season brought the lowest production of alfalfa seed in 10 years, due to lower acreage and a rainy season. As a result of the poor season and the increased demand, supplies of northern-grown alfalfa seed will generally be short this spring, and prices will probably be the highest they have been since World War I. Substitute crops undoubtedly will have to be planted on many acres originally set aside for alfalfa.

Red clover supplies should be ample, for there was a good-sized carryover of seed from 1941. Production in 1942 was 26 percent lower than 1941, but was still above average.

Supplies of alfalfa seed are very low. The 1942 crop of Alaska clover seed is one of the smallest ever produced, with the Canadian crop also far below average. A wet season was the main factor that brought our production 19 percent below average.

Sweetclover Carryover Helps

Though sweetclover production in 1942 was the smallest in 8 years, and supplies will be smaller than last year, a carryover of more than 11-1/2 million pounds from 1941 helps relieve the situation. Due to the combined circumstances of supply and price variations, there will probably be some substitutions of sweetclover in place of alfalfa. A stand of sweetclover is much easier to obtain, as a rule, than alfalfa, and the clover will fit in the farm program allotments the same as alfalfa.

There will be plenty of lespedeza seed, for 1942 production topped that of 1941, and is 2-3/4 times as large as the average. Killing frosts in late September cut production heavily, or the crop would have been even larger. We do not export and import lespedeza seed, so the entire production is available to U. S. farmers.

Though timothy is being shipped abroad in large quantities, there is plenty of seed left to meet all domestic demands. Last year's crop was the largest in 5 years, and Canada's crop also was large.

There will be plenty of seed for redtop, bluegrass, and, in general, all grasses. There will be some substitution planting of grasses in place of legumes this season, which are scarce because of the competition of other crops and poor weather. Red clover and Alsike had to compete for land with corn, soybeans and other war crops, while sweetclover was edged out by flax in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Early frosts and continuous rains at harvest time hit northern-grown alfalfa, and greatly reduced lespedeza seed production.

Though the field crops seed picture is a mixture of abundance and scarcity, supplies of all vegetable seeds are ample. Production of vegetable seeds in 1942 totaled 334 million pounds, 26 percent larger than the crop in 1941. About 95 percent of this total is produced by 119 commercial seed growers. Increases in production were most marked for about a dozen vegetables. These, together with their percentage of increase over 1941, were: broccoli - 231 percent more than in 1941; chicory - 228 percent; rutabaga - 200 percent; Swiss chard - 199 percent; garden beet - 162 percent; endive - 159 percent; cauliflower - 156 percent; celery - 131 percent; carrot - 118 percent; and pole lima beans - 114 percent.

Increasing numbers of foods probably will become rationed during the course of the year and potatoes are destined to occupy a more and more prominent place in our diets. We're well prepared here, for the 1942 crop of certified seed potatoes was the largest on record. A total of nearly 20-1/2 million bushels, 9 percent larger than the previous record of 1940, were certified, with prices on December 1 running about \$1.63 a bushel, compared with 93 cents a year earlier.

All this extra seed production hasn't come with the flip of a switch. Seedsmen and USDA specialists alike foresaw these huge war demands, and began to make plans which have resulted in our present supplies of seed. We formerly imported large quantities of vegetable seeds from Holland, Denmark, Norway, and other countries of Europe. England obtained her seeds from these same sources and from Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Germany, and other countries. Russia, before the Ukraine farm lands were overrun, raised many of her own.

California Gets Busy

As far back as 1939 there were rumblings in the U. S. seed picture. We began to hear of California seedsmen producing cauliflower seed, when nearly all our total supply of this seed was normally imported. Small but constantly growing amounts of other formerly imported vegetable seeds were harvested, and production was boosted in those varieties whose seed stocks were normally produced in part in this country. Now our seed production assembly lines are running at high speed, though the throttle is still far from wide open. In cauliflower, for instance, production has zoomed to the point where we now fill the needs of all the United Nations, and at a price below that which we used to pay for imported seeds.

Farmers in Allied countries have already produced substantial quantities of food from American-grown vegetable seeds, and seeds from home have followed our armed forces to many far-off spots on the globe. American soldiers in isolated outposts often have their own vegetable gardens and produce much of their food. These gardens also come in handy in countries where locally grown fresh fruits and vegetables are not those which U. S. doughboys crave. Bombers and warships, therefore,

carry seeds to these outposts, as well as ammunition and the more grim supplies of war. Newly constructed airfields are camouflaged with quick-growing crops, and take-off runways are planted to the hardy creeping fescues, which form a low-growing, tightly knit sod.

Many millions of pounds of both vegetable and field seeds have been shipped to England and the U.S.S.R. "Best-sellers" in the vegetable group are onions, carrots, peas, beans, lettuce, beets, cabbage, and radishes, with timothy, alfalfa, red clover, ryegrass, alsike clover, brome grass, and orchard grass the most popular field crops. Dozens of other seeds are required, too, including corn, soybeans, vetch, buckwheat, beans, peas, turnips, and lettuce. Enough tobacco seed has been sent to the Soviet Union to plant 100,000 acres of potential cigars or cigarettes.

For English use these seeds are purchased more generally over the country, while most of the Soviet field seeds are from the Northwest, to make certain they will be climatically adapted. As Nazi armies occupied Soviet farm land, many farmers took their implements and moved farther north, to Siberia in some cases, and began farming operations on what was in many instances unbroken land. Hardy varieties are necessary here. Minnesota 13, with a 90-100 day season, is the corn which has filled the largest share of the Russian orders, and the seed of still earlier varieties is wanted. Early Improved Golden Glow and Improved Leaming have each made up a portion of the supply. Few hybrids are sent, for some seed must be saved from each crop, though total seed needs cannot be met because of lack of land area.

Illini, Minsoy, and Manchu --each with a season of from 95 to 110 days --are the soybean varieties which suit Soviet conditions. Bromegrass, a familiar crop in the U.S.S.R., is being shipped in large amounts, while some strangers to Russian soil, such as slender wheatgrass and Western wheatgrass, are accompanied by cabled seeding and handling instructions from the U.S.A.

Essentially the same types of seed go to England, though most of the corn for British shipment is of a silage variety. Corn as a grain crop does not grow well there, and most of the seed corn imported to English farms is used for silage or fodder.

Grasses and legumes are the British favorites, for use as feed for sheep and other livestock.

Seed Kits

One of the newest developments in the British seed importing picture is the shipment of 4 carloads of seed collections, or kits. 80,000 of these collections, each weighing 2 pounds, were included in the shipment, which was sent from the United States by the British War Relief Society. Each collection contains enough seeds to plant a complete Victory

Garden of beans, peas, cabbage, carrots, onions, radishes, and other typical garden vegetables. This summer many a London backyard will sprout carrots instead of weeds or tin cans, and the British have reported radishes saucily thrusting their green tops out of the earth covering bomb shelters.

An army of vegetable eaters has descended upon Australia, in the uniforms of the United States. Australians, who normally consume a much smaller amount of vegetables than do Americans, were suddenly confronted by huge demands for fresh vegetables for our Army's use. So, as our transports docked and troops filed off, Australian requests for additional supplies of vegetable seeds were frantically dispatched to American firms. The orders were filled and Australia, with her topsy-turvy season (our Fall is their Spring, and vice versa) is now growing more vegetables than ever before in her history.

How long these additional markets will last once the war is won is a guess, but as long as there are hungry people in the world, it's a safe bet to assume American seeds will be in demand. From a sound economic standpoint, seeds are the best agricultural commodity we can export to many countries. We can export high-quality seeds to all parts of the world, for they are concentrated in value and of sufficient worth to foreign farmers to enable them to pay the prices we must charge.

All this, of course, is a question of the future. Our immediate task is that of shipping all the quantities of both food and seed which we possibly can, wherever United Nations' fighters are in need of it. Our seeds will move in behind Allied armies of occupation -- as they are now moving into North Africa -- and help native populations resume production of their own food. Nazi armies, as they overran country after country, seized whatever food they could find and confiscated seed stocks. What seed they did not steal has often had to be used for food to keep families alive, leaving no seed for the next year's planting. Our offer of seeds to these starving Frenchmen, Greeks, Poles, and other conquered peoples is now standing. We'll deliver as soon as our armies, with the help of patriots of these countries, succeed in clearing Axis armies from each area.

We're building a huge revolving stockpile of seeds, part of which is stored in port cities ready for instant shipment. These seeds are the ammunition for one of the most potent weapons of the war -- a weapon which will help Europeans decide to turn upon their Nazi captors. That weapon is our promise to sow seeds of corn, wheat, alfalfa, tomatoes, carrots and beets in European soil -- where the Nazis sowed no seeds save those of hatred.

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Farm land values for the Nation as a whole increased moderately during the period from July 1 to November 1, 1942.

FARM LABOR PROBLEM CONTINUES CRITICAL

The situation relative to supply of and demand for farm labor had eased slightly on January 1, compared with that which prevailed on October 1, but the reported data indicate the severest situation existing in many years. The total number of workers on farms January 1 is estimated at 8,171,000, the smallest number for any month since the series was started in 1925. On January 1, 1942, there were 8,287,000 persons working on farms, and on January 1, 1941, there were 8,428,000. The January 1, 1943 number is a drop of about 14 percent from the December estimate of 9,551,000 persons.

The estimated number of 1,556,000 hired workers is the smallest of record--slightly less than the 1,576,000 on farms January 1, 1940. Last year at this time there were 1,655,000 persons being paid wages on farms. Losses of workers to the armed services and to industry, and the effort of operators to get along without additional help are factors contributing to the reduced number of wage hands. However, this is the time of year when farm activity is at low ebb and there is normally less need for hired workers.

There are some reports that local labor shortages are being relieved by completion of war construction projects and the return of workers to farms in the vicinity. This is a factor that may be of considerable importance during the coming year as it is believed that many workers who left farms for construction jobs relatively close by may be reluctant to go greater distances from their homes to take jobs in industrial plants.

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OILSEED CRUSHERS LOOKING FOR LARGER SUPPLIES OF SOYBEANS

Farmers should have no difficulty in finding a ready market for their soybeans. The early season congestion in the marketing and crushing of soybeans has been relieved, and crushers are again in the market for beans for processing into vegetable oils, meal, and cake. In some areas, additional deliveries of soybeans are needed in order to assure continuous operation of crushing plants.

Several steps have been taken during recent weeks to increase available supplies of high protein meal and cake to help satisfy the unprecedented livestock feeding demand this season. These include limitations upon shipments of meal out of the Corn Belt, limitations upon inventory supplies of cake and meal, and restrictions upon the sale of meal to manufacturers of mixed fertilizers for sale. Arrangements have been made also for the crushing of soybeans outside the Corn Belt, in plants customarily idle at this time of year.

SOME POINTS ON POINT RATIONING

By Lucile Cohan

You grumbled a little when the Office of Price Administration rationed sugar. But you went right up to the school or the fire station or wherever it is you register in your community, and in the months that followed you learned how to use that book. After you got on to the idea, and adjusted yourself to using less sugar, it wasn't so bad.

Now you are grumbling all over again because OPA has worked out an entirely new system -- point rationing -- which is adapted to other types of foods. The new system sounds a little complicated and it will be more difficult to understand than the coupon system. So we've rounded up all the information we can find on the subject -- and, frankly, we too learned a few things we didn't know.

For one thing, we wondered why the coupon system, which has worked so well for sugar and coffee, couldn't be applied to all foods. But the experts to whom we put this question just shook their heads.

Coupons and "Point" Rationing

Here's the way they explained it to us: Sugar may be packaged in a yellow box or a green box; be put out by the ABC Company or the XYZ Corporation; be processed from cane or beets. But when it gets to your sugar bowl it is still sugar. The same is true of coffee, which, when dripolated, percolated, or just thrown together in a pot, comes out in the cup as coffee -- or a reasonable facsimile.

For contrast, the experts pointed to canned goods. With such foods, you have corn, tomatoes, spinach, beans, apples, peaches, pears, cherries, and all kinds of berries. See the difference? Sugar is sugar and coffee is coffee, but "canned goods" cover a wide variety.

That complicates rationing under the coupon system. For example, your family may be crazy about corn, but definitely cool toward string beans. You'd certainly spend more of your points for the food you prefer than for the others. However, if a lot of other people feel the same way you do about corn, the first thing you know, there would be a shortage of this vegetable. There are other reasons, from the standpoint of transactions between the grocer and wholesaler, why the coupon system will not work for certain groups of foods.

So, some system had to be worked out that would take the relative demand for different kinds of food into account. That system is point rationing, which, for example, might set a point value of 4 on corn and only 1 on string beans. Thus, you would be able to buy 4 times as many cans of string beans as of corn for your points, if that should happen

to be the relationship established.

The relative supply of different vegetables and fruits is taken into account as well. If the corn or tomato or apple harvest is poor, but there's a plentiful supply of the various beans and berries, the Government might raise the point value of the first group, and lower that of the second. This action would tend to cause Mr. and Mrs. Shopper to buy more beans and berries until the proper relationship between demand and supply had been established.

More could be written on the economics of point rationing -- for the system is really tricky -- but we think you get the idea. So let's turn to the ration book itself -- the book that OPA calls War Ration Book Two. It's a colorful affair of blue and red pages, each stamp marked with both numbers and letters of the alphabet. There are 24 stamps on a page, divided up into four numbers and those numbers represent the points.

Take a Number from One to Ten

The numbers used are 8, 5, 2, and 1, and they're just like the pennies, nickles, dimes, and quarters you carry in your change purse. You'll find they add up to any number up to 48, which is the total number of points you'll have for use each month -- try it and see. Start with a 1-point stamp, then go on the 2-point stamp and make three points by combining a 1 and a 2. Two 2's make 4, and then there's a 5-point stamp. Add the 5 and the 1 to make 6, 5 and 2 equal 7, and then there's an 8-point stamp. An 8 and a 1 will give you 9, 8 and 2 equals 10. And then you can start in all over again to work up to 20. It's exactly the way you make up a dollar out of that small change. One warning, however; Don't try to use your point stamps without money. They're no good that way.

The letters on the stamps, A, B, C, etc., signify the time period during which the stamp may be used. For example, the blue A, B, and C stamps may be designated as the ration for the first month, D, E, and F for the second, and so on. We haven't talked about the red stamps because those are to be used later for meat rationing -- and that will be a story we'll tell you about at the proper time.

Now is the proper time to tell you about the rationing of processed fruits and vegetables, however. We civilians must reduce our consumption of this type of food by 30 percent, and rationing -- point rationing -- has been decided upon as the only fair and practical way to give everybody a fair share. Items covered by the rationing order, which is scheduled to become effective one of these days, include canned and bottled fruits and fruit juices, including spiced fruits, and combinations; canned and bottled vegetables and vegetable juices, and combinations; canned soups, all types and varieties; dried and dehydrated fruits; frozen fruits; and frozen vegetables.

You probably are wondering why all canned soups are rationed instead of just those made entirely or largely from vegetables. That is because we've come to think of soups as interchangeable; we don't hesitate to substitute one soup for another if the grocer happens to be out of one temporarily. If only vegetable soups were rationed, however, everybody'd try to buy meat and chicken soups and it wouldn't be long before those would be off the grocery shelves entirely.

If you're the forehanded type of person who always keeps a supply of canned goods on your pantry shelves -- an emergency stock, so to speak -- you may be wondering whether such goods should be declared. The answer is "yes." For every person applying for War Ration Book Two will have to fill out and sign a "Consumer Declaration" on which the stock of processed foods in the pantry or the cellar must be stated exactly. But you'll declare only the total quantity of cans, or packages of dried foods -- not an itemized statement. If you have an excess supply, stamps will be removed from the book to cover these foods. And don't forget that heavy Federal penalties can be applied to anyone making a false declaration -- so come clean.

Maybe you worked hard all summer, canning and preserving fruits and vegetables, taking advantage of liberal supplies and low prices. In that case, you may have hundreds of jars of home-canned foods in your canning closet in the basement, and you've been concerned for fear you'll be regarded as a hoarder. Don't worry. Uncle Sam is delighted and is proud of you. He does ask, however, that you make use of the home-canned foods to a great extent, and in that way help to make the commercial products go farther. But you will not have to declare them.

The Government is trying to make everything as easy as possible for you. The stores will suspend sales of the items to be rationed for a short period before rationing starts, in order to build up supplies, and to familiarize the managers and clerks with the point values. Rationed items will be marked with the point value as well as the price, and, no doubt, a list of point values will be posted near the cash register or the wrapping counter. Actual points will be determined at the last minute, just before point rationing goes into effect. Announcements will appear in the newspapers, on posters in the stores, and radio announcements, telling where to look for this information.

Don't forget that rationing is necessary if we're to keep our fighting men and our Allies supplied with the food which will help them win the war. And don't forget that rationing means a square deal for every food shopper.

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The total volume of crops produced in 1942 is 14 percent larger than production last year and nearly 12 percent larger than in 1937, the banner year of the past. Many crop yields set new high records.

MORE LIBERAL BASIS ESTABLISHED FOR DEFERMENT OF FARM WORKERS

Far reaching liberalization of the requirements for agricultural deferments, expected to keep many additional workers on the farms, has been announced by the Selective Service Bureau of the War Manpower Commission. These new criteria for the guidance of Selective Service local boards not only liberalize the application of the "war unit" standard of production but include numerous additions to the list of essential crops for the production of which farmers may be deferred. The general effect is expected greatly to bolster efforts to increase production of food supplies for this Nation and its Allies.

Approved by the Department of Agriculture, the War Manpower Commission, farm organizations and other interested groups, the revised guide provides that a local board would be justified in some cases in deferring an agricultural worker who produced as little as 8 war units of essential products. Heretofore, 16 units were considered a standard. While emphasizing that a national objective has been declared to be the production by as many farmers as possible of 16 or more war units, the revised guide cautions local boards against using the national objective as a rigid standard by which to measure deferments.

While the guide for deferment of agricultural workers has been materially liberalized, the procedure which local boards are to follow in granting deferments closely follows the procedure established in November when it was announced that Selective Service Regulations had been amended to provide:

(a) In Class II-C shall be placed any registrant who has no grounds for deferment other than his occupation or endeavor and who is found to be necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort.

(b) In Class III-C shall be placed any registrant who is deferred by reason of dependency and who is found to be necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort.

These classifications remain in effect.

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Marketings and slaughter of hogs in 1943 will be far above those in any other year and farmers' income from hogs in 1943 will set a new record. The 1942 fall pig crop, most of which will be marketed in the spring and summer of 1943, is estimated at 43,721,000 head--23 percent larger than the previous record fall crop of 1941. The indicated number of sows to farrow in the spring season of 1943 is 24 percent larger than the previous record spring farrowing of 1942.

PUERTO RICO EATS---A LITTLE

. . . By Allen Spaulding

One day last June, a convoy of drab-colored ships swung into San Juan Bay in Puerto Rico, glided with smooth precision past the squat masonry of El Morro, and finally came to anchor at La Marina. By that time a crowd had gathered on the piers, and police and soldiers had to form cordons to keep people from swimming out to the ships. These were hungry people.

For months Axis submarines had made a hunting ground of the Caribbean and food imports had been cut off. Puerto Ricans had gone without their customary rice and codfish, milk and bread, lard and fats. It had even been impossible to produce the few vegetables that will grow in Puerto Rico's soil and climate, since all available seed and fertilizer had been used up weeks before.

Island of Trouble

Puerto Rico always has been vulnerable to such catastrophes because of its geographical characteristics. About 2 million people live on this island, which is not much larger than Delaware. The native economy has never managed to achieve any measure of self-sufficiency; it consists of one crop and one industry. The Puerto Ricans grow a little coffee, tobacco, and coconuts, in addition to their chief crop--sugar. But they can't replace their most necessary foods, such as rice, wheat flour, corn, codfish, and meats. The wages from producers of export crops--the average annual wage for a family of six is \$300--enable workers to buy from 2 to 10 times as much food as they could grow for themselves. Consequently, over half their foods must be shipped in.

But commercial shippers early last year found sailing schedules so erratic it was difficult to get the right kind of food into Puerto Rico through regular trade channels. Shipping schedules were secret, too, and this added to the difficulties. The general uncertainty of the food situation indicated that Government action was necessary. Such action was taken when the Food Distribution Administration, in cooperation with the Interior Department, agreed to undertake the difficult task of supplying food to war-isolated Puerto Rico.

The food was to be paid for out of a territorial fund of 15 million dollars, which Congress had appropriated to the Interior Department shortly after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. In February 1942, the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission was created, and in a series of conferences held during succeeding months, the Commission worked out extensive plans for shipping food into the Caribbean, and setting up stockpiles on the islands there. The FDA was appointed purchasing agent for all food sent to Puerto Rico, large amounts of Lend-Lease funds being made available for the program, while the Interior Department was asked to

help determine the specific requirements of the island.

But shipping from Atlantic and Gulf ports, in view of the heavy losses from submarines, was temporarily out of the question, and how to get food to the islands still was a serious question. Then, a little later, the FDA learned that a certain ship was due to be launched in June, had extra cargo space, and would be available. So officials obtained a promise that, if FDA would undertake to load this ship with food supplies, the food would be put off at Puerto Rico.

First Convoy

This was the first convoy, which reached Puerto Rico just as the situation there had entered its most critical stage. Soon, many other ships steaming out of American ports began to stop at the stricken island. Finally, it again was possible to send occasional ships from Atlantic and Gulf ports.

The FDA, in cooperation with other agencies, also developed the Overland Hispanic Road last summer. Almost heroic efforts have been required in the utilization of this broken route, since it is extremely hazardous and expensive. Details of the road cannot be described, but it involves shipment by boat, by rail, and by truck--and the part of the trip made by truck, officials say, is just about like a trip over the Burma Road. Anyway, it is good insurance in case the submarine menace gets worse, and it could be used for evacuating civilians from Puerto Rico in case of an invasion.

About 19,323 tons of food have been delivered over the Hispanic Road and directly by small boats from Santiago--19,323 tons of the vital rice, flour, beans, feed, lard, corn, and meat, which Puerto Ricans need so badly. But it is hoped that large ships will soon be available to ship food directly from Cuba to Puerto Rico. A small boat might carry only a few hundred tons, while one Liberty ship carries about 10,000 tons.

Since June, convoys have brought an additional 130,000 tons of food to the hungry people waiting at the piers of San Juan. During the last three months of 1942, 85,531 tons of food and 8,424 tons of other commodities were delivered. The hunger that swept Puerto Rico from end to end earlier in the year has largely been warded off. Prices that rocketed up have fallen back, closer to normal.

This excellent job of food supply has been facilitated by the organization of Puerto Rican merchants into Commodity Committees, for the purpose of determining exactly what foods the people need most desperately. After consulting these committees, FDA officials on the island send requirement lists to Washington. The War Shipping Administration notifies FDA when shipping space can be had. FDA then loads the ships and sends the food to the island, where it is turned over to the Interior

Department, which, in turn, sells it to established distributors. It is allotted to wholesalers on the basis of their prewar volume of business, and finally reaches consumers through ordinary trade channels. Care is taken that all parts of the island get their share.

In December 1942, Senator Munos Marin came to Washington and highly praised the FDA's work of supply and distribution. But he warned that conditions on the island still are grim. The people have only enough food for a bare subsistence. Malnutrition still is widespread--prices still are high.

It might be pointed out, however, that a large percentage of the population of Puerto Rico always has been undernourished through a lack of purchasing power. An adequate supply of food alone will not solve Puerto Rico's problem when the annual wage for a family of six averages only \$300.

Subsidies

Prices cannot be brought lower through direct control or the business of wholesalers would be ruined. So about the only solution to the problem is a system of subsidies--an alternative FDA and Interior Department officials are seriously considering.

The present food shortage, although the worst in the history of this hurricane-battered island of calamities, is not the first. In 1625 the Dutch siege created widespread famine, and a letter written that year by Bishop Damian Lopez de Haro telling of conditions, is somewhat reminiscent of conditions on the island early last year:

"The situation here is desperate. Work animals have been freed to wander the streets, in which they finally fall and die. The necessities of life are more costly than luxuries. There is no bread, no milk, no corn. Chickens have become a rich man's dish. Fifty people die a month from starvation."

Three hundred years ago, Bishop Lopez would have been grateful for help from the mainland. Now, despite all that Axis submarines can do, despite the critical need for ships in the more active theaters of war, Puerto Rico is receiving help. And the FDA hopes that help, in the form of food, can be sent in increasing volume until the present food shortage is only a memory.

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Prices of United States farm products in mid-December reached the highest level since October 1920. At 178 percent of the 1909-14 level, prices were 9 points higher than in mid-November and 35 points higher than in December 1941. The ratio of prices received to prices paid, interest, and taxes (parity) stood at 115.

PERSONNEL ASSIGNMENTS--FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION

Director

Roy F. Hendrickson

Deputy DirectorsC. W. Kitchen
Ralph W. OlmsteadJ. S. Russell
A. E. MeyerAssistantsArthur C. Bartlett
Budd Holt
Norman L. Gold
E. O. MatherS. R. Newell
Otie M. Reed
Jacob Rosenthal
John C. CanningCommodity Branch ChiefsFruit and Vegetable
Fats and Oils
Dairy and Poultry
Grain Products
Livestock and Meats
Special Commodities
Sugar
Tobacco
Cotton and FiberW. G. Meal
T. L. Daniels
T. G. Stitts
E. J. Murphy
Harry E. Reed
H. C. Albin
Joshua Bernhardt
Chas. E. Gage
Carl E. RobinsonCivilian Food Requirements and ProgramsCivilian Food Requirements
Civilian Program
Food ConservationRussell M. Wilder
C. F. Kunkel
(To be named)Industry and LaborFacilities
Processors
Wholesalers and Retailers
ManpowerJ. B. Wyckoff
(To be named)
Daniel A. West
(To be named)Requirements and Allocations Control

John M. Cassels

Special BranchesTransportation and Warehousing
Compliance
Program Analysis and AppraisalW. C. Crow
J. M. Mehl
F. V. WaughDivisions

Program Liaison, J. P. Hatch; Fiscal, W. B. Robertson; Organization and Procedure, Harry I. Dunkleberger; Personnel, Frederick C. McMillen; Marketing Reports, Marvin M. Sandstrom; Administrative Services, Fred J. Huges; Budget, J. L. Hoofnagle.

TRANSPORTATION---THE "MUST" OF FOOD DISTRIBUTION

. By Elinor Price

Railroad rates, and hay, and livestock were at the bottom of one of the toughest problems that ever hit the Tillamook region of Oregon. But it's all settled now. The railroads are happy, the hay is moving in, the livestock is moving to market, and a few more people are able to find top round steak than would have been the case otherwise.

It all started last year when the cattlemen of Tillamook began sending underfed yearlings to market. They knew the country needed more meat, but they didn't have enough hay to feed their stock out to heavier weights. Nevada had plenty of hay, of course, but a man couldn't afford to pay high railroad rates asked to get Nevada hay into Tillamook, the cattlemen said. That would mean selling livestock at a loss.

The Food Distribution Administration heard about the difficulty and found, after investigation, an odd situation. The rates on the books were high, but there never had been any occasion to change them for they were very seldom used. It seems that practically no hay had ever been shipped to Oregon from the Nevada country around Lovelock, Reno, and Winnemucca. The railroads were cooperative and it took only a few letters and telegrams to bring about substantial reductions in rates.

"Fustest With the Mostest"

This is only one example of the FDA's transportation work---work aimed at "getting there fustest with the mostest food." For, no matter how successful the farmers of this Nation may be in reaching or exceeding the food goals, their efforts will be wasted unless the food they produce is really effective in helping with the war effort.

Government agencies, particularly the Office of Defense Transportation, are engaged in this effort. But while the ODT is principally occupied with regulating and controlling the flow of all traffic over highways, railroads, and water, the FDA is concerned with the removal of any obstacle that might reduce the fullest use of agricultural commodities and resources.

Freight rates may encourage or deter agricultural production. And one of the big jobs of the FDA is to watch rates on farm goods

Back in November 1941, for instance, the railroads granted a 10 percent wage increase to their employees. Then they requested the Interstate Commerce Commission to allow a 10 percent increase in passenger and freight rates. But at the hearing held in January 1942 the Department of Agriculture presented the case of the farmers and food processors, pointing out that the increase in revenues from war tonnage would more

than offset the wage increase, and asking that agricultural commodities be exempted from the increase. As a result of these hearings, the Commission decided that the rates on agricultural products should be increased only 3 percent compared with a 6 percent increase for practically all other commodities. This was a major victory for agriculture, and resulted in a saving of more than \$50,000,000.

Last month, the Department petitioned the ICC to eliminate the freight increases on agricultural products completely. The Commission has not yet acted on the request, but you can be sure that the FDA is carefully getting its documents, proofs, and arguments ready.

Meanwhile, other problems besides rates have to be tackled. Transportation facilities, freight rates, regulations, privileges, and transit arrangements may be such that they prevent the full development of the agricultural resources of a whole region.

Livestock Rates

The story of one such case begins in the early 1930's when the demand for cotton and tobacco decreased and southern farmers began to turn their worn-out crop land into soil-rebuilding pastures and to develop a self-sufficient livestock industry. But the transportation rates, privileges, and regulations for movement of livestock were such that they hindered the development of this significant program.

In the first place, the rates existing between the West and the South, between the South and the North and East, and the rates through the South were neither consistent within themselves nor comparable to livestock rates in other sections. Traffic rates from the Southwest were particularly important because the southern farmers were getting a large number of stocker cattle from there. Rates from the South to the eastern areas also were important, since the East was the logical market for the livestock. But producers found in some cases that rates for the longer and shorter hauls were low when compared with those for the intermediate hauls--the rates that directly affected the southern livestock men. The South wanted through rates rather than combinations of local rates. Also the rates on stockers and feeders did not compare favorably with those on fat stock.

But even more important than the rates, were the various regulations and transit privileges, such as bedding charges, unloading and reloading in transit for feed, water, and rest, which the producers felt were impeding the expansion of the livestock industry.

Realizing that an important agricultural product was at stake and that a large proportion of the farmers of the South were adversely affected by these problems, the railroad commissions of each of the Southern States joined forces and presented a solid front in their combined petition before the ICC.

The hearings lasted from June 1940 through February 1941. In August 1942 the Commission gave its decisions, which represented a virtually complete victory for agriculture. Not only did these decisions eliminate many of the transportation difficulties, but they will result in savings of many thousand dollars annually.

Rates within the South and from the South to the East and North were reduced on the average by more than 6 percent; rates for stocker and/or feeder cattle from the West to the South were reduced from an average of 83 cents to 76 cents; bedding charges were reduced for single-deck cars from \$2.20 to \$1.10 and for double-deck cars from \$4.40 to \$1.65. In addition, the Commission required the southern carriers to establish market testing privileges without change of ownership and to provide for feeding and/or grazing in transit.

The new rates and regulations go into effect in February. After that, when livestock moves from Marfa, Texas, to Memphis, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga., to Charlotte, N. C., and finally arrives at Jersey City, N. J., the charges for an average load, including bedding at the four points will be \$304.40. In other words a saving of \$87.90 over charges which would have been made in the old days.

Widespread Results

Sometimes the work of the FDA may affect an entire region, as in the case of the southern livestock growers, or it may be concerned with a single agricultural commodity which is produced in every section.

For instance, the FDA is now at work on the shipping problems of wool growers. At the moment, the ICC has before it a case created by its own motion, but the outgrowth of a petition filed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the various wool producers organizations, that will put under scrutiny every freight rate and every privilege on grease wool and on mohair. Exhibits and testimony based both on the general economic approach and on the specific rates and adjustments are now being prepared. When the series of hearings begin, the FDA will have its witnesses there to argue the case of the wool growers of thirty States.

It is only natural that the bulk of the work done by the FDA should be centered around the more important agricultural commodities, but often the transportation difficulties of honeygrowers and seedmen are just as carefully studied and attempts made to remove them. Since the war, especially, the FDA has had to handle the problems of unusual commodities, such as fertilizer and fertilizer materials, and to concern itself with developing and encouraging more efficient transportation practices.

For instance, it worked with the ODT and the War Shipping Board in setting up a procedure for moving goods from inland points to Atlantic

ports and for preventing port congestions and the tying up of storage space and railroad cars.

Another time, it conducted experiments with the shipment of perishable goods in refrigerator cars, and found that by filling only the upper parts of the bunker tank with ice instead of, as formerly, the whole tank, the goods received substantially the same treatment. In addition, it gave more space for loading and shipping goods. Thus, there will be a saving of ice and a much more efficient use of the Nation's transportation facilities.

As the production of farm goods increases and the movement of goods becomes more complex, the FDA will be called upon more and more to further its work of aiding producers to get their goods to market in the most efficient way possible. It is probable, too, that as greater demands are put on the transportation system, it will be necessary for the FDA to judge the war importance of agricultural commodities and to recommend transportation priorities for each.

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HATCHERY PRODUCTION IN 1942

SNAPS PREVIOUS HIGH RECORD

Commercial hatchery production during 1942 reached an all-time high record when 1,184,657,000 chicks came out of the incubators. This exceeded the previous record, set in 1941, by 13 percent.

Total output of chicks by commercial hatcheries in December is estimated at 29,145,000---also a record---and all sections of the country reported increases. The demand for chicks for broiler production is very strong, and hatchings in December were mainly for this purpose.

Chicks booked by hatcheries on January 1 were 47 percent above January 1 a year ago, which indicates a strong demand for chicks and earlier placement of orders by producers. An early start and fuller utilization of hatchery capacity are necessary if the 1943 production goals are to be reached. The 25 percent increase in chicks needed for 1943 will require that commercial hatcheries produce 300 million more chicks than in 1942. Practically all of this increase will come through fuller utilization of existing capacity rather than from an increase in capacity. It appears that 5 eggs set per unit of capacity will be needed this year compared with 3.65 eggs set per unit in 1942.

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The number of sheep and lambs on feed for market on January 1 totaled 6,783,000 head, compared with 6,928,000 a year earlier and 6,479,000 in 1941. The 10-year (1932-1941) average number was 5,849,000 head. The number on feed in 1942 was the high record.

CUT IN OUTPUT OF FROZEN DAIRY PRODUCTS ORDERED

America's ice cream industry has received orders from Secretary of Agriculture Wickard to cut its use of milk and milk products for civilian consumption to 65 percent of the quantities consumed from December 1, 1941, to November 30, 1942. The directive, Food Distribution Order No. 8, becomes effective February 1, 1943, and applies to every processor making frozen dairy foods or mix. The products affected include ice cream, French ice cream, ice milks, milk ices, frozen custards, sherberts, ice cream mix, ice cream powders, milk ice mix, ice milk mix, milk shake mix, and similar preparations. The order will be administered by the Food Distribution Administration.

The action is one of a series being taken to assure an adequate supply and efficient distribution of the dairy products most needed to meet war and essential civilian requirements. The milk saved from ice cream will be available for consumption as fluid milk or for processing into milk powder, cheese, butter, or other dairy products now in great demand by the armed forces, civilians, and allies. The order will result in saving enough milk, it is estimated, to make 97,500,000 pounds of butter and 68,000,000 pounds of dry skim milk a year.

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GREATER OUTPUT OF DRIED EGGS SOUGHT

Although the normal output of dried eggs has increased more than 40-fold since 1941, production at present capacity will fall short of total requirements anticipated for the next few months for all military and allied uses as well as for domestic needs. About 90 plants are now operating in the United States and with the new ones under construction, capacity production will be close to 400 million pounds a year, compared with pre-war production of 6 to 10 million pounds annually.

Expansion to meet the extra production of dried eggs needed will be sought in areas where supplies of shell eggs will be available locally in adequate quantities to assure full-time operation of new plants. The increased needs for dried eggs were taken into account when the larger farm production goals for 1943 were established. Approval of new plant construction, development of existing facilities and of necessary priorities to obtain the strategic materials needed for construction or development will be provided by the Food Distribution Administration only in those localities where raw material will be available in sufficient quantities. Financing of new plants or facilities by the Government is not contemplated. First consideration will be given to driers who have adequate finances, well-located buildings, refrigeration, boiler capacity, space for both short and long period cold storage for shell and frozen eggs and egg powder, and labor to operate the plants.

WICKARD ANNOUNCES POLICY
OF DOLLAR-A-YEAR PERSONNEL

In connection with the transfer of War Production Board personnel under Executive Order 9280, questions have arisen concerning the assignment of transferees, who include some 43 persons who have been employed in the WPB on a dollar-a-year basis. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has recently made public the policy of his Department with regard to the employment of such personnel.

The following policies are outlined:

1. No one shall be employed in the Department of Agriculture on a dollar-a-year basis of compensation.

2. Those persons employed on a dollar-a-year basis as they are transferred into the Department, shall be invited to accept positions as full-time, paid employees of the Government, ceasing entirely to receive compensation from a private corporation or similar enterprise.

3. If they feel that this involves a sacrifice which they are unwilling to make financially or otherwise but wish to contribute their time and broad experience to their Government in wartime, they shall be assigned to a Consultants Panel without compensation. The Consultants Panel shall have no administrative responsibility or authority.

4. Personnel from such Consultants Panel shall be available as consultants to any administrative agency to perform duties as consultant.

5. In order that their status as consultants without administrative responsibility or authority, shall be entirely clear, and to protect them as well as those executives utilizing their services from any misinterpretation of their status and function, it shall be clear in all instances that:

a. No person who is serving without compensation as a consultant shall participate in making any determination directly affecting the affairs of the firm or company in which he is employed.

b. The services of such persons shall be utilized as consultant in connection with problems which require special business or technical knowledge and experience.

c. Any person whose services are utilized as a consultant without compensation shall be subject to the same supervision and direction as regular, salaried employees and are expected to observe established policies and regulations.

(The Department of Agriculture has employed "collaborators," who work with no compensation, but never any dollar-a-year men)--Editor.

THIS BUTTER SHORTAGE

. . . By Catherine M. Viehmann

When a modern Mother Hubbard goes to the cupboard, she may find the cupboard--or the refrigerator, if she is real modern--bare of butter. You probably have had the same experience the past few weeks, and if you are like most of us you are wondering what has happened to all the butter. Well, we have rounded up most of the facts for you, but they're not guaranteed to make you more cheerful. Anyway, here goes.

Let's ask this question: How do we stand on milk production, for milk is the basic raw material of butter? The answer to that question is encouraging, on the surface at least, because the Nation's dairy cows produced well over 119 billion pounds of milk in 1942, a new high record and 3 percent more than in 1941, which was also a record year.

Less Milk for Butter

But that answer must be qualified, for there isn't as much milk or milk equivalent in the form of cream for making butter as there was in 1941. The demand for whole milk--the kind your milkman delivers to your door--has increased enormously. Working people have the need for more milk and have the money to pay for it. In addition, the men in the armed services require enormous quantities.

So the farmers, who get more money for whole milk sold for drinking purposes than they do for whole milk sold for butter making, are diverting more whole milk in the direction of the milk drinkers. Last fall we drank about 20 percent more milk than we did in the fall of 1941, and the use of more milk for drinking accounts, in part, for the fact that butter production in 1942 was 5 percent less than in 1941.

Also in the picture is the whole milk that is going into cheese, evaporated milk, condensed milk, and dry whole milk. These products are needed by the armed forces and our Allies--and by us as civilians.

The need for butter has increased, too. The armed forces are taking enormous quantities and they must provide for the future--which entails providing for an increasing number of men. A little butter is going to the Russian Army, but only a little. Less than one percent of our annual production has gone to the U.S.S.R., and the 1943 program provides for sending this fighting Ally less than five percent.

Civilian demand has increased, but this is one demand that will not be met. Actually steps are being taken to curtail consumption. The most recent and the most drastic step is Food Production Order No. 2, issued by Secretary Wickard on January 6, which requires that every manufacturer producing more than 12,000 pounds of butter in any month since January 1942 must set aside at least 30 percent of his production

for sale to designated Government agencies, beginning February 1. The order will permit equitable participation by all butter manufacturers, and thus permit orderly distribution of available supplies to consumers.

Is this action necessary? Yes--definitely. From July to October last year we consumed over 13 percent more butter than during the same months a year earlier and during the corresponding months for the 5 years 1936-40. As a result of this unprecedented demand, storage supplies decreased sharply; actually, the movement out of storage during October and November was so great that commercial storage stocks dropped to critically low levels. On November 7, stocks at the 35 principal storage markets were 61,700,000 pounds--less than half a pound for each man, woman, and child in the country--and 2 weeks later they had been reduced to 39,900,000 pounds. So on November 20, the War Production Board froze half the storage holdings in the 35 markets. But only 18,000,000 pounds--2 weeks' supply for our armed forces--were obtained under this order. The more drastic Food Distribution Order No. 2 followed.

Private Rationing

A further curtailment may be necessary, but to date no official rationing has been ordered. Some grocers, however, have taken this matter of rationing into their own hands. That little sign at the neighborhood store which reads "only a quarter of a pound to a customer" is your grocer's own private system of spreading supplies. And the Department of Agriculture is patting him on the back for doing a good job.

It does mean less butter for civilians, though. Per capita consumption of butter in the pre-war years of 1935-39 averaged 17 pounds. Last year it was down to 16 pounds. In 1943, however, there will not be that much butter for you or me. The official estimate is 13 pounds per person.

The White House has set an example. There butter is served only at breakfast. Whether we butter our toast for breakfast or spread our dinner roll with that excellent source of Vitamin A is for us to decide. But decide we must, because we civilians are going to get less so that the men in the service can get more. They are going to get guns AND butter.

--V--

The New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva, has developed a method for reducing the bulk of dehydrated vegetables still more by subjecting them to pressures up to 10,000 pounds per square inch. This operation results in a "brick" of dehydrated vegetable that has about one-tenth of the bulk of the fresh vegetable with which the drying process started. Studies are under way to test the effect of dehydration on the color, flavor, keeping quality, and nutritive value of the dried vegetables.

U.S. EGG STANDARDS AND GRADES
REVISED TO MEET PRESENT NEEDS

Revised official U. S. standards for quality of individual shell eggs have become effective and will be used as the basis for new "consumer" grades for shell eggs. Known as "tentative U. S. standards and weight classes for consumer grades for shell eggs," the new grades will replace all U. S. standards and weight classes for retail or consumer grades of shell eggs previously used. The consumer grades and the standards for individual eggs both have been established as a result of an effort by the Department of Agriculture to simplify and clarify terminology, definition, and grade interpretation.

In both cases grade designations are made by the letter symbols AA, A, B, and C, these replacing the word terms previously used as grade designations. Weight classes for the consumer grades include "Jumbo," "Extra Large," "Large," "Medium," and "Small." The previously used retail grades carried only the latter three weight classes.

Shell eggs, officially graded by Federal or Federal-State graders, may be marked with the official designations such as "U. S. Consumer Grade AA," or "U. S. Consumer Grade A," according to the grade represented. When grading is done by producers or dealers, the term "U.S." must be omitted although the grade of the eggs must conform to the U. S. standards and must be as represented on the packages by the symbols "AA," "A," "B," or "C."

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GROCERS RECEIVE SUPPLIES
OF CANNED FOODS MONTHLY

Consumers have been assured by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard that grocers' stocks of canned fruits, vegetables, and juices are replenished each month under a distribution program designed to make available supplies extend through the year. Wholesalers' deliveries of these products to retailers are based on monthly quotas, under existing Government orders. Approximately one-twelfth of the civilian supply is released each month to retailers, who are expected to have adequate stocks with which to begin the rationing program.

"Members of the processing, wholesale, and retail trades assured me recently that these regulations are operating to bring about an even flow of these supplies into retail stores," the Secretary said, "Processors and wholesalers are cooperating to assure the retailers of reasonable quantities of canned fruits and vegetables each month."

Earlier this month, wholesalers were permitted to increase their inventories to an estimated 3-month supply of canned fruits, vegetables, and juices to prepare for the start of canned food rationing.

USDA TO SUPPORT PRICES OF OLIVES FOR CRUSHING

With available supplies of container materials inadequate for packing the California olive crop, the Department of Agriculture has announced a price support program designed to aid growers in diverting these olives for crushing into war-important oil. Prices of olives for crushing will be supported through loans by the Commodity Credit Corporation to crushers who pay designated prices to growers. Loans of \$3.75 a gallon for bulk olive oil of acceptable quality will be made to crushers who pay growers a minimum of \$127 a ton for Mission variety and \$117 a ton for the manzanillo variety, delivered at the crushing plant. This would insure an average grower price of about \$123 per ton for all olives crushed for oil.

--V--

USDA SUSPENDS FOOD STAMP PROGRAM EFFECTIVE MARCH 1

The Food Stamp Program will be suspended on March 1, 1943, probably for the duration of the war. At the same time, the Department of Agriculture announced that the program for providing foods for community school lunches and child day care centers would be continued.

The situation that brought the Food Stamp Program into being--surpluses--does not now exist. Most food surpluses disappeared sometime ago. Critical shortages of some foods are inevitable. The program has been kept in operation up to this time on a reduced basis as an aid to unemployable persons and others who have not benefited from wartime employment. In recent months most employable persons who have benefited by the Food Stamp Program have been absorbed by the war industries and the program is now reaching less than half of those reached at the peak.

The reason for giving 2 months' notice in suspending the program is to give States, counties, municipalities and other units of Government an adequate period of time to plan and get into operation on March 1 such programs as will be necessary to prevent hardship for the folks who have been receiving assistance under the Stamp Program.

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The number of cattle on feed for market in the 11 Corn Belt States on January 1, 1943, was 8 percent larger than the number on January 1, 1942, and was the largest number ever on feed in these States on that date, the Department of Agriculture reported on January 13. The increase in the Corn Belt was partly offset by a decrease in the total in other feeding States; but for the country as a whole the number on feed on January 1 this year also exceeded any other year. There is a rather marked increase in the number of farms feeding cattle.

-PERTAINING TO MARKETING-

The following reports and publications, issued recently, may be obtained upon request from:

The Food Distribution Administration:

Amendment of Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture Relating to the Official Standards of the U.S. for Grades of Wool

U.S. Standards for Grades of Canned Orange Juice (Effective December 14, 1943)

U.S. Standards for Grades of Grapefruit Segments (Effective January 1, 1943)

Tentative U. S. Standards and Weight Classes for Consumer Grades for Shell Eggs.

Amendment to Tentative U.S. Standard for Classes and Grades for Dressed Turkeys

U.S. Standards for Lentils (Effective November 13, 1943)

U.S. Standards for Tomato Plants (Effective December 10, 1942)

Report of the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, 1942

Wheat Futures Statistics - July 1941-June 1942

A Brief Review of the Salt River Valley Arizona 1942 Fall Lettuce Season

Featherweight Foods - January, 1943

Food Distribution Orders:

No. 1 (Bakery Products). Issued December 29, 1942

No. 1 as Amended January 13, 1943

No. 2 (Dairy Products). Issued January 5, 1943

No. 3 (Citrus Fruit Juice). Issued January 5, 1943

No. 4 (Burley Tobacco) Issued January 7, 1943

No. 4 as Amended January 16, 1943

No. 5 (Chicory). Issued January 12, 1943

No. 6 (Citrus Fruit). Issued January 12, 1943

No. 7 (Sugar). Issued January 15, 1943

No. 8 (Frozen Dairy Foods and Milk). Issued January 19, 1943

Questions and Answers on Food Distribution Order No. 1

